



CURTIS
INTERIOR
DOORS

IN THE PREPARATION of the Curtis Catalog No. 500, Mr. F. L. Ackerman, architect, New York City, who, as a member of the firm of Trowbridge & Ackerman, supervised and directed the work of standardization and design for the Curtis catalog of 1920, has again collaborated. He has submitted a portfolio of Curtis designs to a group of twenty-one well and favorably known men of the profession. These architects represent every section of the country in which Curtis Woodwork is distributed.

These men have been constructive in their criticism of the designs. The criticisms have been sincerely appreciated and carefully studied. Wherever practical within the limitations of quantity production, their suggestions have been adopted.

The distribution of other commodities used in building, such as hardware, has to be considered. The sizes of certain door parts, as an example, depend upon the standard sizes of hardware generally available. Such limitations must be taken into consideration in preparing materials for distribution in American communities, both big and little. Demand for certain of the more common designs has influenced their retention as part of the Curtis line.

In offering this catalog of Curtis Woodwork, therefore, the cooperation of a representative section of the architectural profession has been sought and their suggestions have been applied to the several problems of design, materials, construction methods and workmanship.



INTERIOR
DOORS
by CURTIS



ARCHITECTURAL
*Interior and
Exterior*
WOODWORK
Standardized

CURTIS

Registered
Trademark

IN buying woodwork, as in buying any other important commodity, we are all seeking the greatest *value per dollar* invested. Modern business has demonstrated that this greatest value can be attained when the product is manufactured in quantities. Quantity production in woodwork, of course, can only be obtained by limiting the output to certain sizes, certain woods and certain patterns, all of which have been adopted as standard after long experience in meeting the needs of homebuilders.

The complete line of Curtis Woodwork is produced on this basis, and therefore represents the maximum value that you can get for your woodwork dollars. Each door shown in this section of the Curtis Catalog No. 500 is made in quantities, ready for immediate shipment in the sizes and kinds of wood listed, at the two main Curtis producing plants—Curtis & Yale Co., Wausau, Wis., and Curtis Bros. & Co., Clinton, Ia.

Naturally, in different sections of the country, local demand varies. For that reason, complete stocks of all designs and sizes of each item are not carried by all Curtis plants and all dealers. You can be assured, however, that any material you select from the Curtis Catalog No. 500, unless specifically noted on the page where the design appears, is stock and is available for immediate shipment from one of the Curtis factories, subject to prior orders. The selection of woodwork early in the process of home planning and building is, therefore, desirable. If your woodwork dealer does not have in his own stock the particular piece of woodwork you select, he can consult his Curtis Catalog Supplement and tell you from which factory your order can be shipped, how quickly, and the price.

The sizes and kinds of wood listed on each page are those which are made up in large quantities, with resultant lower cost. Obviously, you will get prompt service and guaranteed unvarying quality when you order from these lists. On material which is "odd" as to size, design or wood, quantity savings cannot of course apply.

CURTIS WOODWORK IS DISTRIBUTED BY

CURTIS BROS. & Co.	Clinton, Ia.
CURTIS & YALE CO.	Wausau, Wis.
CURTIS SASH & DOOR CO.	Sioux City, Ia.
CURTIS, TOWLE & PAINE CO.	Lincoln, Neb.
CURTIS, TOWLE & PAINE CO.	Topeka, Kan.
CURTIS DOOR & SASH CO.	Chicago, Ill.
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CURTIS COMPANIES INCORPORATED	Clinton, Ia.

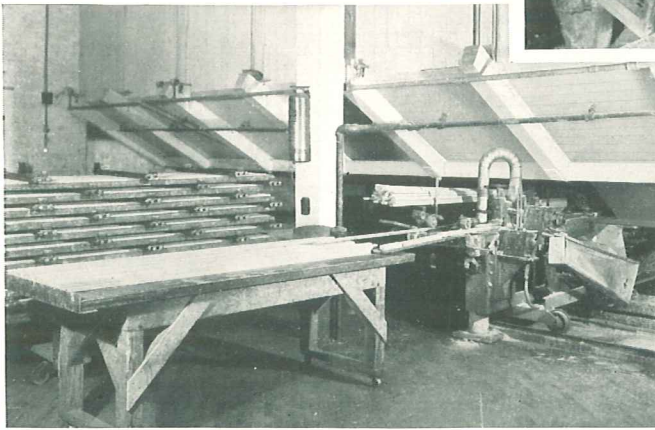
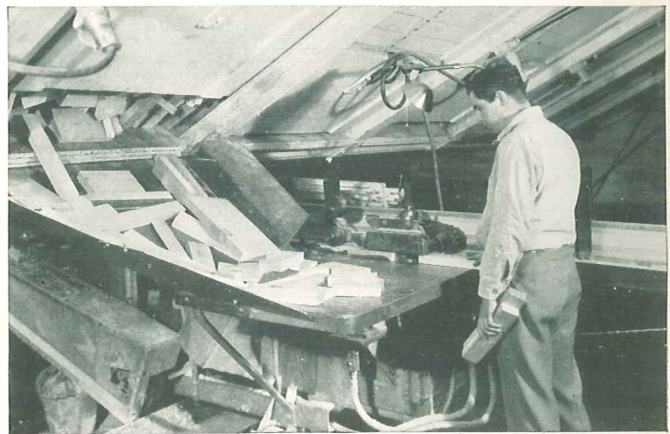
Sales Office: 25 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.

Under the Surface of Curtis Veneered Doors Is Through-and-Through Value

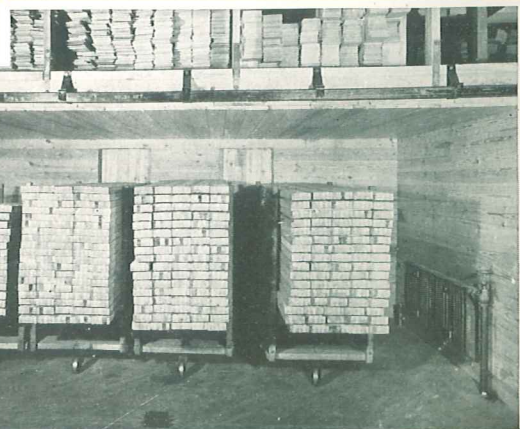
WHEN you buy a door, all that is visible on the surface is its design. You do not see how it is made, unless it is a very poor job indeed. Underneath the good looks, however, there must be dependable construction, if the door is going to stand up under hard wear and exposure, such as many doors receive. Those who are interested in seeing how Curtis doors are made, how the through-and-through value which you cannot see on the outside is built into them, will find here some of the details of Curtis door construction. Exterior and interior doors are made in practically the same manner.

In general, there are two kinds of doors—solid and veneered. Hardwood doors are always veneered, because a solid door of oak or birch would be too heavy, and would not hold its shape. With the exception of certain white pine doors, all Curtis *interior* doors are veneered. On these pages, therefore, the veneering process is described. For the making of the complete door, refer to the section of the Curtis Catalog No. 500 on "Entrances and Exterior Doors."

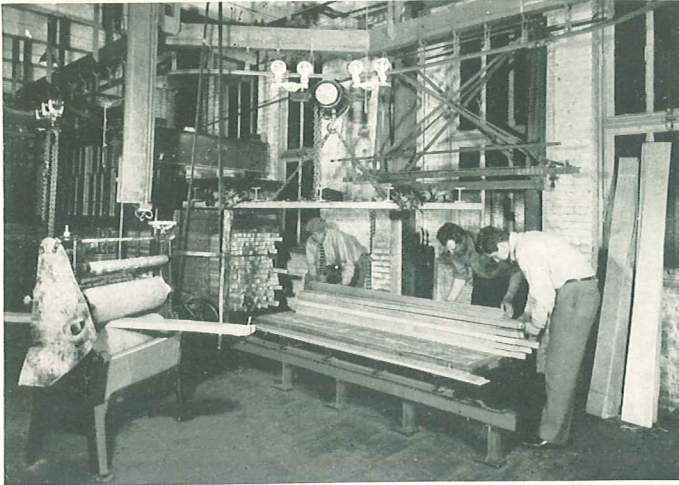
***I**NSIDE the stiles (vertical members) and rails (horizontal members) of a veneered door, there is a "core" composed of small pieces of pine. Blocks are fed through the special core machine at the right, which rips them to uniform width and thickness, gives them a tongue and groove, and applies glue.*



***P**ASSING to the other side of this special core machine, we see at the left the dressed and glued core blocks coming through on to an iron-topped table. Here they are assembled into either stile or rail cores of the correct width, with a strip of the face veneer wood on each edge. When the table is filled with these built-up cores, they are securely clamped together and piled on cars, as shown at the back of the table.*

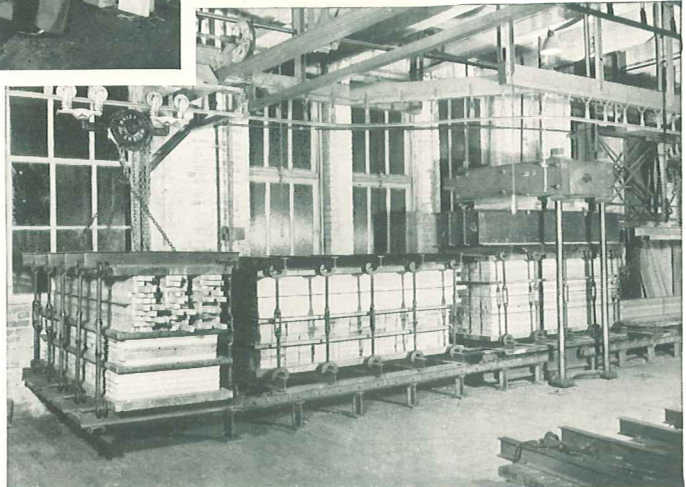


***A**FTER sufficient time has elapsed to allow the glue to set, the clamps are removed and the cores for stiles and rails are piled on cross sticks and put into a drying box like the one at the right to remove any excess moisture which the core may have absorbed in the gluing process. Then they are dressed to receive the face veneer.*



THE face veneer is then applied to both sides of the built-up core. At the left we see one of the stile cores coming through a glue-spreader. This applies waterproof glue (Curtis formula) to both faces of the core. While one man puts these cores on to a heavy retainer platen, two others place strips of selected face veneer on both flat surfaces. From sixty to one hundred and twenty-five stiles make up a load, depending on their width and thickness. A heavy top platen is then let down on the load, and the whole is rolled into the hydraulic press.

THIS hydraulic press exerts a pressure of about 350,000 pounds during the time the retaining clamps are applied, removing every vestige of surplus glue. As each load is removed from the press, it is picked up by the overhead crane (at the right) and set aside for a sufficient time to permit the glue to set before further work is done on the material. The load in the crane includes stiles at the top and rails at the bottom.



THE stiles, being now fully veneered, are removed from the retainers and run through a machine (at the left) which trims and chamfers the ends. The chamfer (a slight bevel) prevents damage to the veneer as it is handled in subsequent operations and during transportation. Door rails are simply cut square at either end. With these veneered stiles and rails, the door is completed in the same manner as a solid door, as told about in "Entrances and Exterior Doors."

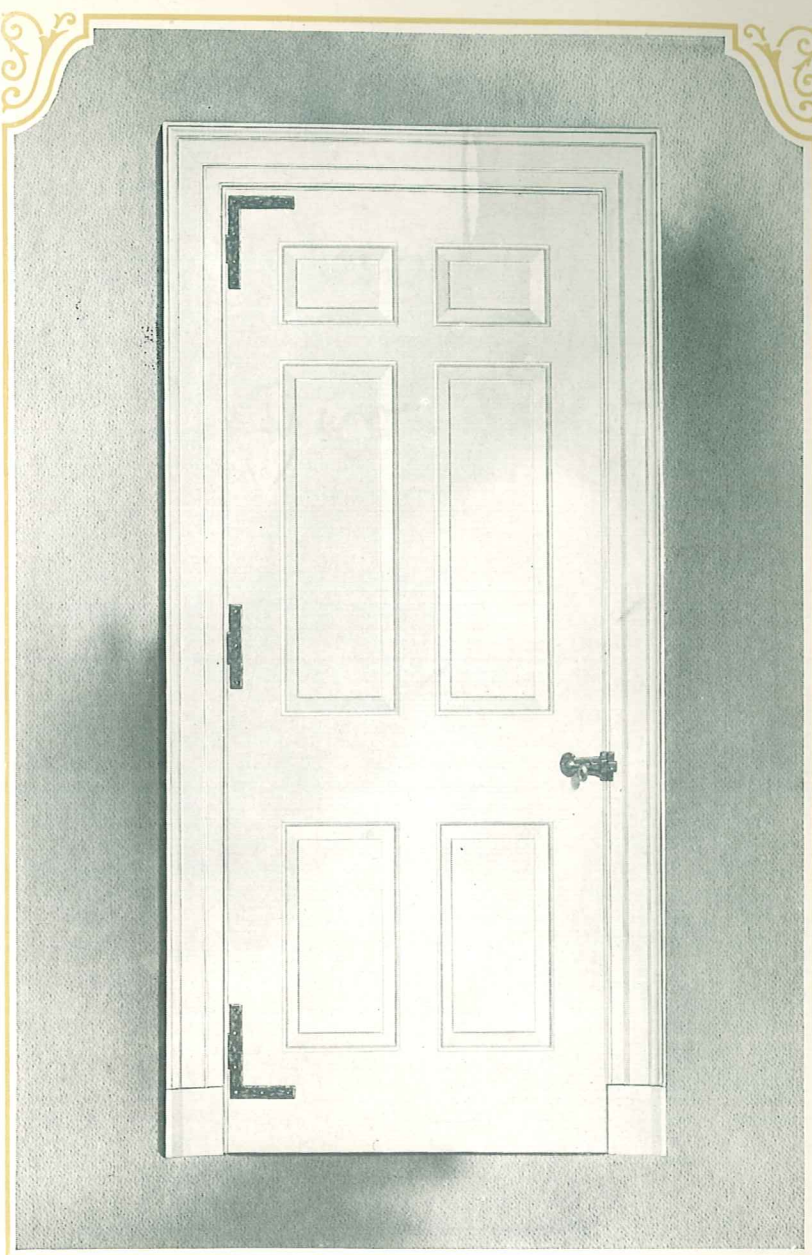
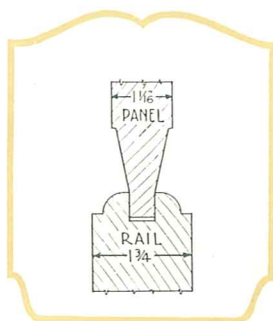
Notice that for this one process, veneering, there are many machines which must be set and adjusted to a nicety for the work that is going through. Then you will not find it hard to understand why quantity production effects a considerable saving in the cost of your woodwork, and why a door that has to be made specially on account of a difference in size or pattern or kind of wood costs so much more in proportion.

Heavier Panels Add to Good Looks and Wear



A CROSS section showing the solid raised panels used in such Curtis doors as C-3020 appears below. In $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch doors, Curtis construction calls for panels $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches thick, although standard construction permits the use of panels only $\frac{9}{16}$ inch thick. The additional thickness allows for a greater "raise" on each side of the panel— $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more on each side in the case of the $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch door ($\frac{1}{16}$ inch more on each side in the case of a $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch door). This deeper reveal makes a heavier shadow line, defining the good proportions of the panel and adding interest to the whole design. At the same time, the heavier panel is more substantial and durable, and has greater stability; an example of the Curtis intent in combining good design and sound construction.

In inserting panels into the stiles and rails, as the diagram shows, a small space is left at the bottom of the groove. This allows for the normal slight expansion of the panel without injury to the door.



INTERIOR DOOR C-3020

THE six-panel door is a traditional type, often called Colonial, but in reality much older than our country. It is therefore suited to almost any style of house. The Curtis six-panel door faithfully reproduces an old model in its excellent proportions and beautifully

molded panels. A homebuilder can make no mistake in choosing such interior doors as this, combining as they do time-proved good taste in design with the most modern and approved Curtis construction. Door C-3020 is shown in Colonial white, with Trim C-5000.

Door C-3020 is made in White Pine only, with stiles $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch face, in the following sizes:

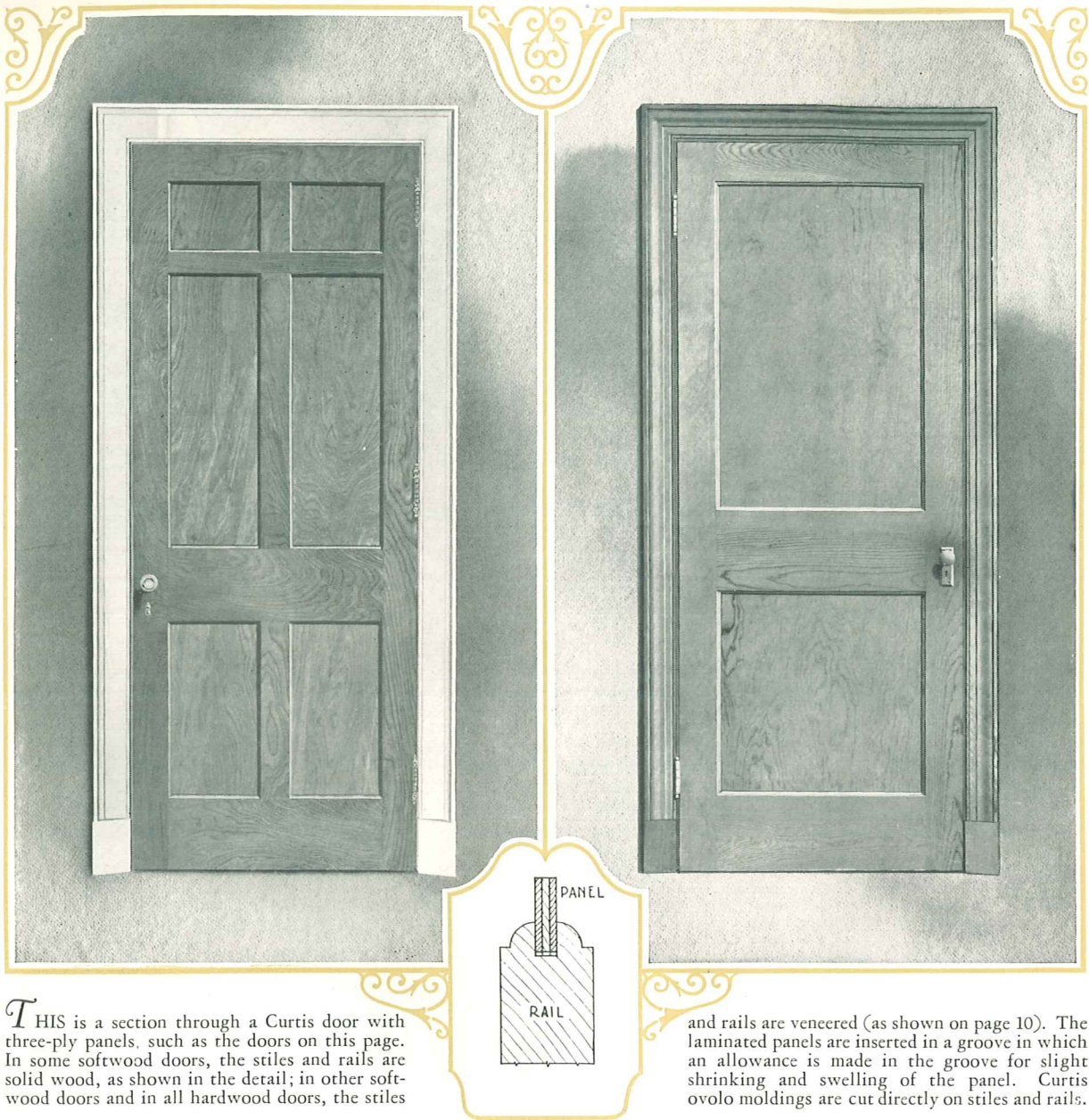
SIZES
 2' 0" x 6' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES
 2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES
 2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
 2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES
 2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
 3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

For information regarding existing stocks, shipping points and prices, consult your Woodwork dealer's Curtis Catalog Supplement.



THIS is a section through a Curtis door with three-ply panels, such as the doors on this page. In some softwood doors, the stiles and rails are solid wood, as shown in the detail; in other softwood doors and in all hardwood doors, the stiles

and rails are veneered (as shown on page 10). The laminated panels are inserted in a groove in which an allowance is made in the groove for slight shrinking and swelling of the panel. Curtis ovolo moldings are cut directly on stiles and rails.

INTERIOR DOOR C-3030

FLAT panels are a feature of this door of six-panel design. As illustrated, natural finish brings out the beautiful figure in the wood, in effective contrast with painted trim. The panel arrangement and proportions are similar to those of Door 3020 on page 7.

Door C-3030 is made in White Pine and Birch, with stiles 4¼-inch face, in the following sizes:

SIZES	SIZES	SIZES
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1⅜"	2' 4" x 6' 8" 1⅜"	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1⅜"
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1⅜"	2' 6" x 6' 6" 1⅜"	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1⅜"
2' 4" x 6' 6" 1⅜"	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1⅜"	2' 8" x 7' 0" 1⅜"

INTERIOR DOOR C-3040

ONE of our leading architects has said of two-paneled doors, "There is a feeling of substance about them, a look of fine simplicity." This pattern can be used wherever the need is for simplicity and satisfying proportions.

Door C-3040 is made in Oak, in Birch, in All White Pine and in White Pine with Birch Panels, with stiles 4¼-inch face, in the following sizes:

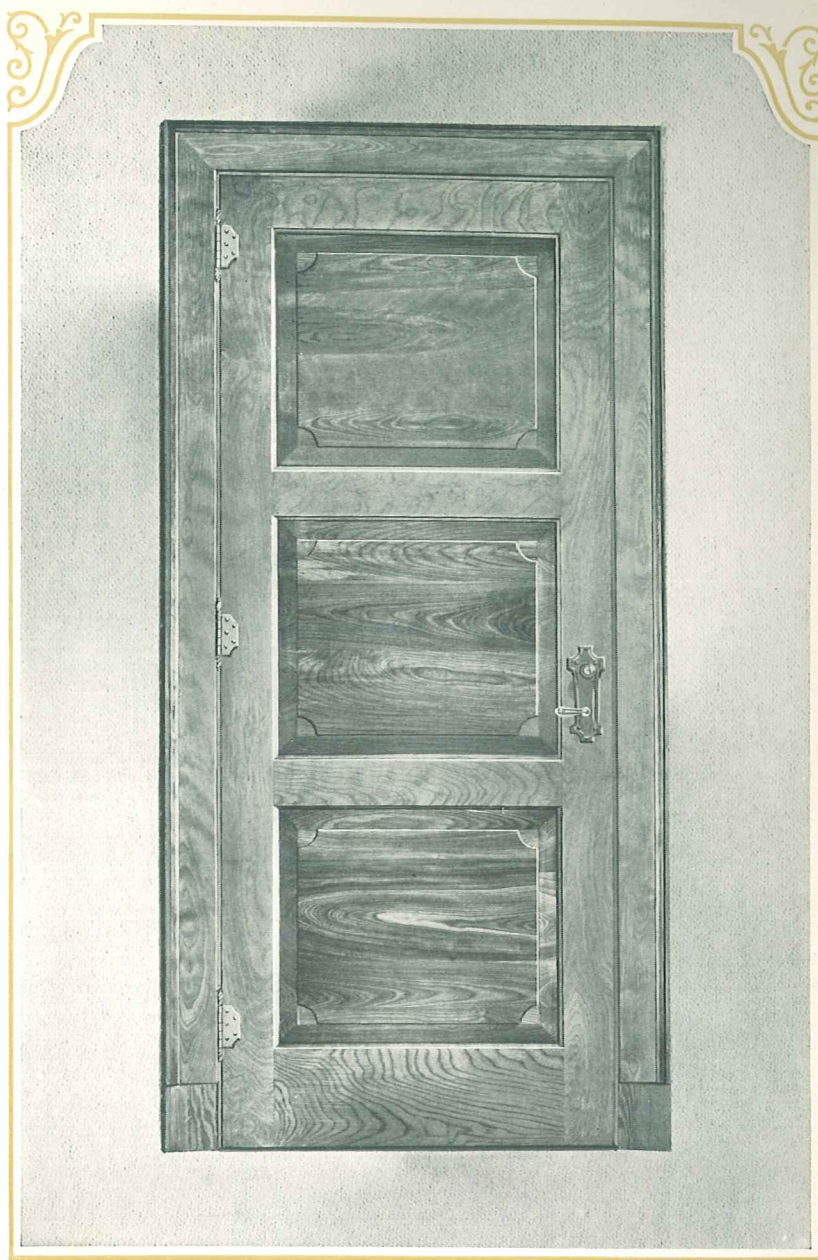
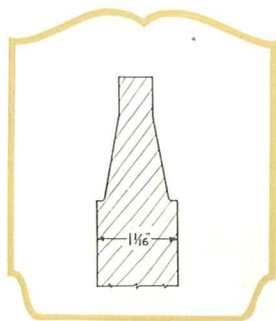
SIZES	SIZES	SIZES
2' 0" x 6' 0" 1⅜"	2' 4" x 6' 6" 1⅜"	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1⅜"
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1⅜"	2' 4" x 6' 8" 1⅜"	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1⅜"
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1⅜"	2' 6" x 6' 6" 1⅜"	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1⅜"
2' 0" x 7' 0" 1⅜"		2' 8" x 7' 0" 1⅜"

*The trim shown with Door C-3030 is C-5050, and with Door C-3040, Trim C-5200.
No hardware is furnished with Curtis doors.*

The Extra Thick Panels Lend Interest to Design



FLAT wood surfaces are often beautiful and interesting in grain and coloring, but when repeated many times, as in the interior doors of a house, they are likely to become monotonous unless relieved in some way. Architects use such devices as moldings and panels as a means of drawing lines and varying the surface of the wood, to give it design. Part of the attractiveness of the Curtis door on this page is due to raised panels with cut corners, shown below in cross section. Shadows are part of a design, and the greater the raise, the more pronounced is the shadow line. Therefore Curtis panels are extra thick ($1\frac{1}{16}$ inches in a $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch door). Each panel is run through a "panel-raiser" twice—once each way—to give it the bevel. It is $\frac{7}{16}$ inch thick at the edge. Thus there is a raise of $\frac{5}{16}$ inch on each side of the panel, instead of the slight raise which you will find commonly used.



INTERIOR DOOR C-3041

ONE of the most interesting of the new Curtis door patterns is this one, of Italian inspiration. It has three interesting raised panels. There is just the right amount of dignified embellishment in the pattern to adapt it to the modern interior, whether car-

ried out in severely plain or more elaborate manner, either of which is equally characteristic of this type. Properly selected trim is an important factor in securing beautiful interior effects. The trim shown here is C-5150, one of many suitable Curtis styles.

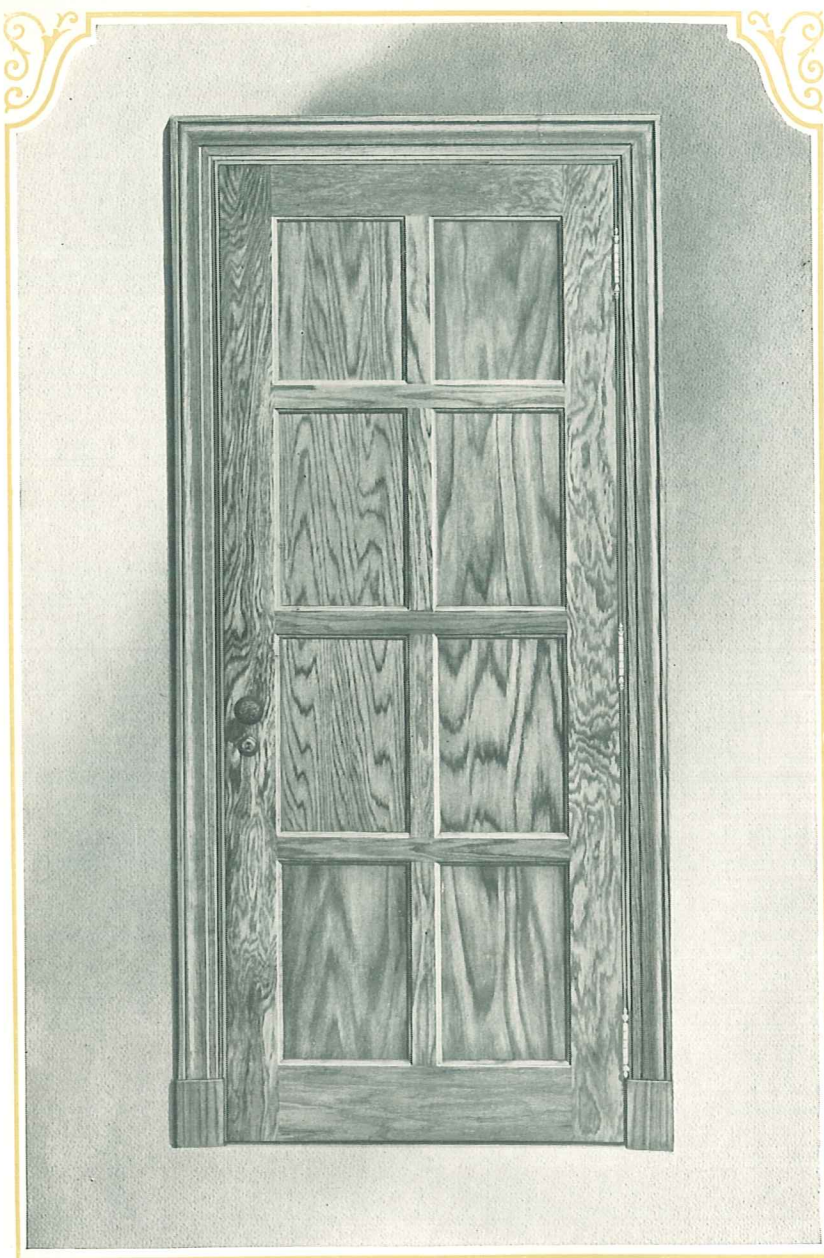
Door C-3041 is made in Birch only, with stiles $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch face, in the following sizes:

2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

For information regarding existing stocks, shipping points and prices, consult your Woodwork dealer's Curtis Catalog Supplement.

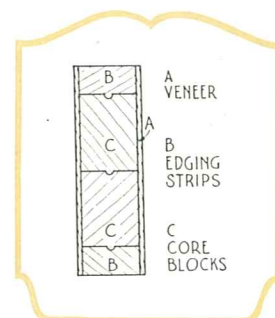


Veneering Makes Doors Strong and Beautiful



ONE of the most important processes in the making of hardwood doors, as well as one of the most interesting, is veneering. Solid hardwood doors are impracticable because of weight, cost and wearing qualities. Veneering takes advantage of the durability and non-warping qualities of the softwood "core."

The diagram shows veneering in a Curtis door. Stiles and rails are built up of white pine core blocks (C) of uniform width, with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch edge strips of the veneer wood (B), all tongued-and-grooved and glued together. These are tightly clamped and allowed to "set" in a hot-box, after which the outer layers of veneer (A) are applied. Waterproof glue (Curtis formula) is used throughout the veneering process. These built-up stiles and rails are subjected to an enormous hydraulic pressure which removes every vestige of surplus glue. They are stronger, more perfect and more serviceable than solid pieces of hardwood.



INTERIOR DOOR C-3050

FOR the room that has paneled walls or wainscoting, or where it is desired to suggest the effect of paneling—as in the English or Italian house—no better choice could be made than Curtis Door C-3050. In White Pine it may be painted or stained, producing

an interior suitable for the modest or the more pretentious home. This door is made in Oak also. It has flat rectangular panels in the Elizabethan manner. Their carefully worked-out proportions are defined with the simple Curtis ovolo molding.

Door C-3050 is made in White Pine and Oak, with stiles $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch face, in the following sizes:

SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES

2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES

2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

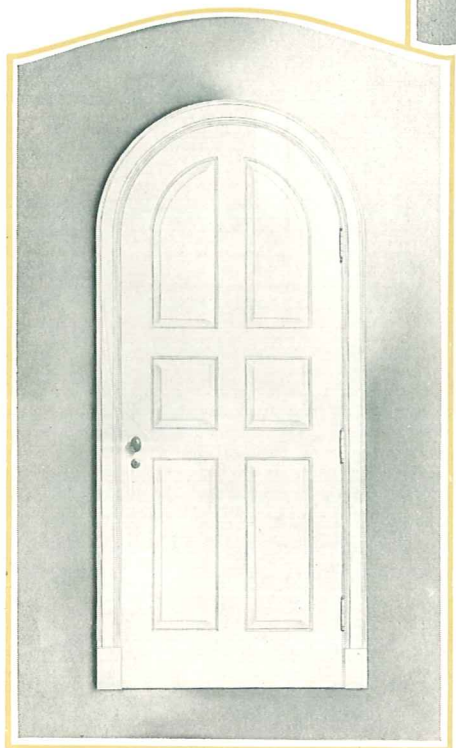
Door C-3050 is shown with Trim C-5200; on the next page, Door C-3051 with Trim C-5050 and Door C-3052 with Casing C-5012 and Molding C-5089.

Interior Door C-3052

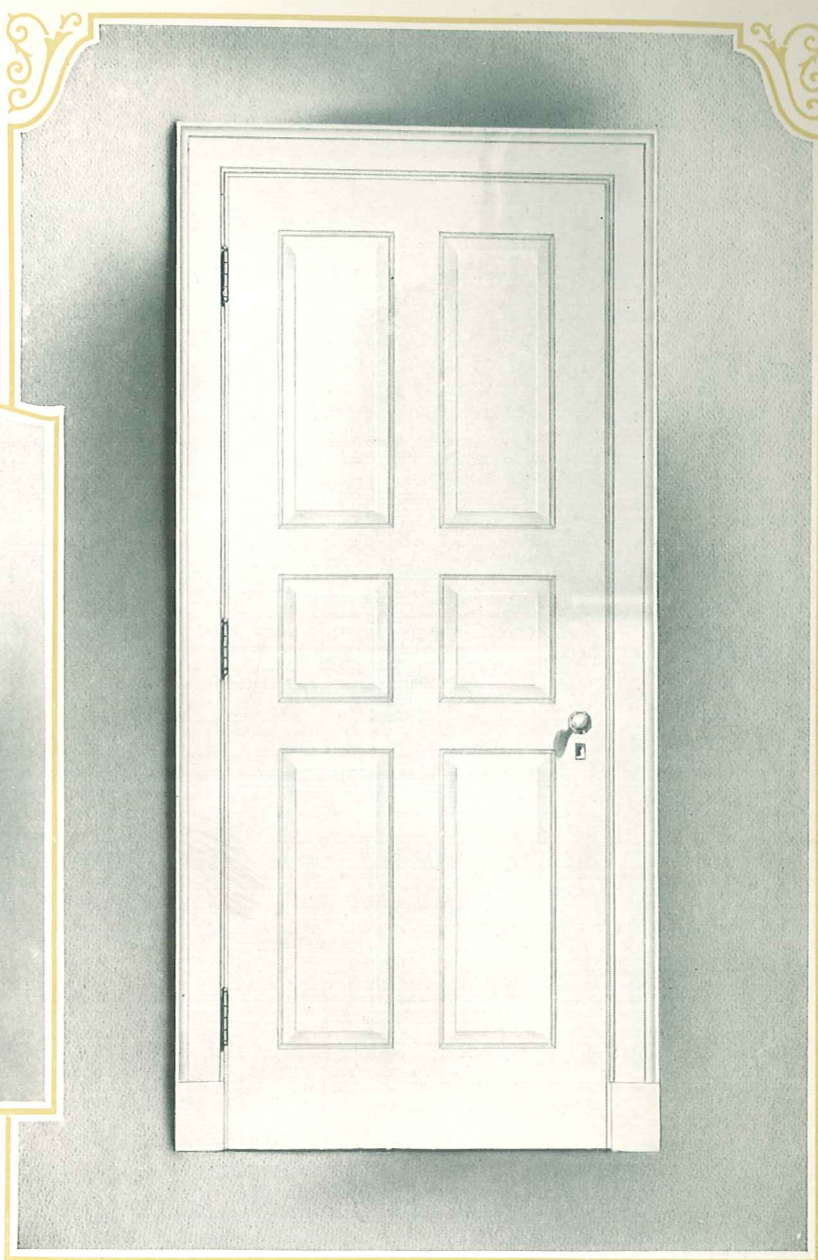
Small Illustration



ROUND-TOPPED openings, both for doors and windows, are very effective in many modern houses. Beautiful effects can be had in the main portion of the house by the use of circle-top doors, such as C-3052



above, which is a companion design to C-3051. Slight additional time is required for delivery of C-3052 as compared with delivery service on the square type.



INTERIOR DOOR C-3051

Large Illustration

A NEW and interesting arrangement of panels distinguishes this door. Solid raised panels, outlined with Curtis ovolo molding, give the design a richness that is especially desirable in many modern interiors. Where individuality in interior finish is of prime im-

portance, this door is a good choice. Heavier-than-ordinary panels give it a character that would not be possible with the usual panel. This is just one of many points that prove the sincere intent and the genuine integrity of the makers of Curtis Woodwork.

Door C-3051 is made in White Pine only, with stiles 4 1/4-inch face, in the following sizes:

SIZES
2' 0" x 6' 0" 1 3/8"
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"
2' 4" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"
2' 4" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"

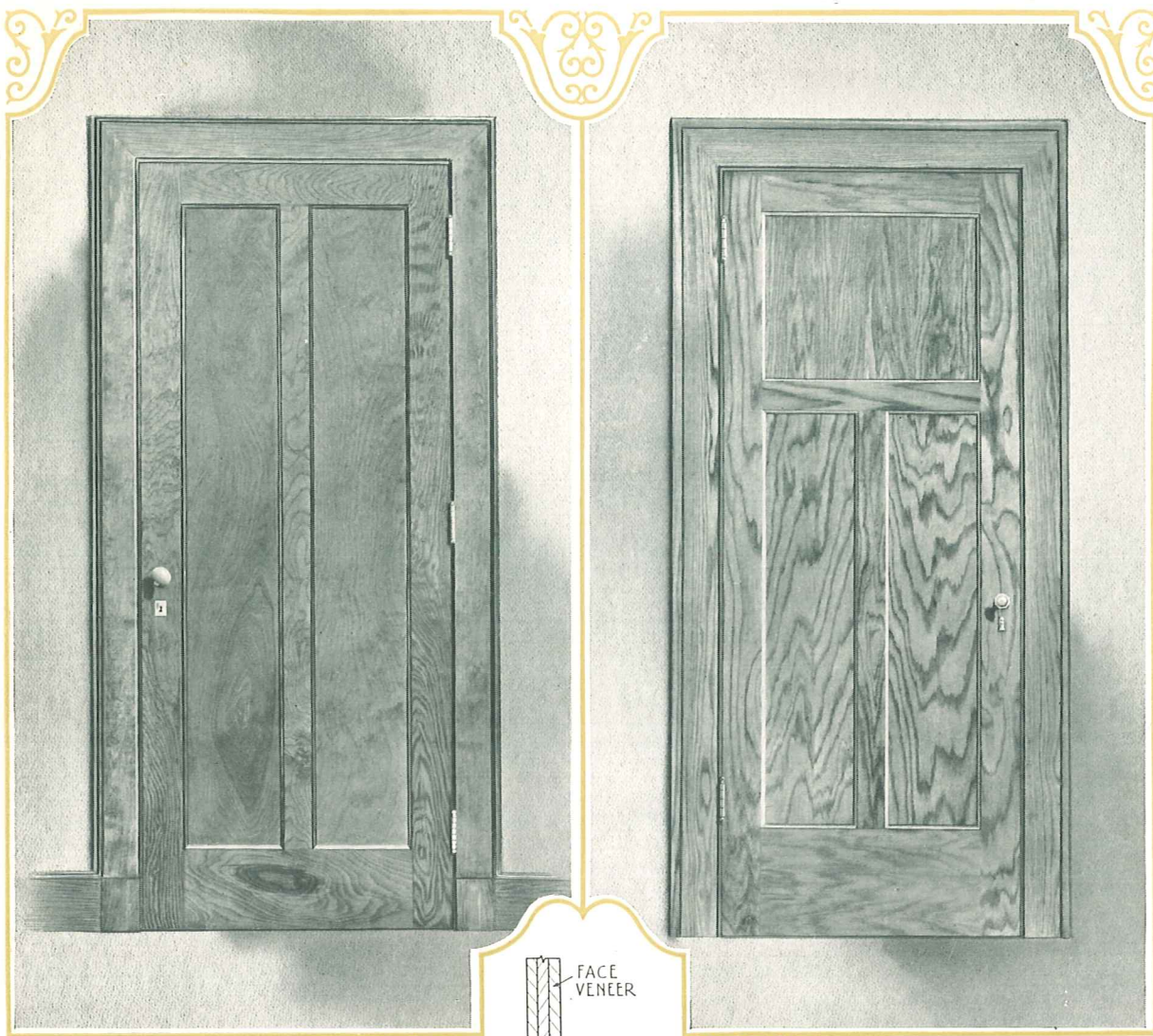
SIZES
2' 6" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"
2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"
2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 3/8"
2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"

SIZES
2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 3/8"
2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"
3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"
3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/4"

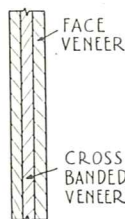
Door C-3052 is made in White Pine only, with stiles 5-inch face, in the following sizes:

SIZES
3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/4" 3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/4"

For information regarding existing stocks, shipping points and prices, consult your Woodwork dealer's Curtis Catalog Supplement.



TWO kinds of panels are used in Curtis doors—the raised panel, which is solid, and the flat panel, which is built up of three layers of veneer. This cross section shows the construction of the three-ply or laminated panel. Two face veneers are



glued to the core veneer, the grain of which runs at right angles to that of the face veneer. This is called cross-banding of grain, and prevents swelling, shrinking or warping of the panel. Each layer of veneer is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick before sanding.

INTERIOR DOOR C-3060

LONG vertical lines in the design of doors add height to low rooms. This pleasing style affords excellent opportunities for decorative effects, either through the grain of the wood or through painting. It is of good proportions and is suitable for any house.

Door C-3060 is made in White Pine and Birch, with stiles $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch face, in the following sizes:

SIZES	SIZES	SIZES
2' 0" x 6' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
	2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	

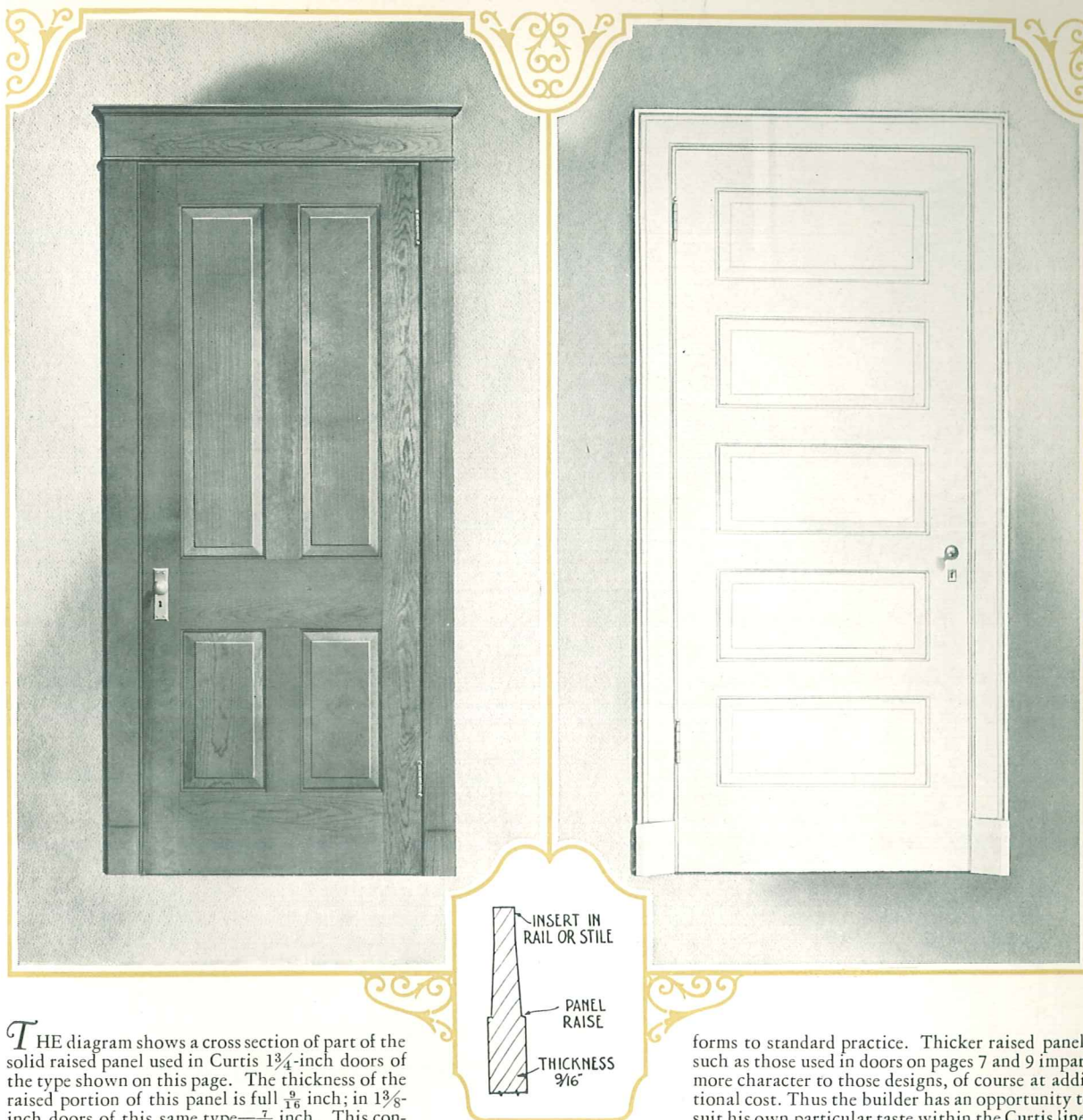
INTERIOR DOOR C-3080

A STANDARD door of unfailing popularity, such as this three-panel design, is often imitated. Only by buying a product with the Curtis trademark can you be sure of getting Curtis quality. All materials are carefully selected. Workmanship is of the highest type.

Door C-3080 is made in White Pine and Oak, with stiles $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch face, in the following sizes:

SIZES	SIZES	SIZES
2' 0" x 6' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 8" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
	2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "	

Trim C-5450 is shown with Door C-3060. Door C-3080 has Trim C-5350. On page 13, Door C-3090 shows Trim C-5300 and Door C-3100, Trim C-5050.



INTERIOR DOOR C-3090

THE four-panel door retains its popularity because it is one of those simple, staple designs that have a wide range of use, and it is not expensive. This Curtis door is finished with an ogee molding as is Door C-3100. Either style of trim is suitable for either door.

Door C-3090 is made in White Pine only, with stiles 4 1/4" face in 1 3/8" thickness, and 4 1/8" face in 1 3/4" thickness, in the following sizes:

SIZES	SIZES	SIZES
2' 0" x 6' 0" 1 3/8"	2' 4" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 3/8"	3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/4"

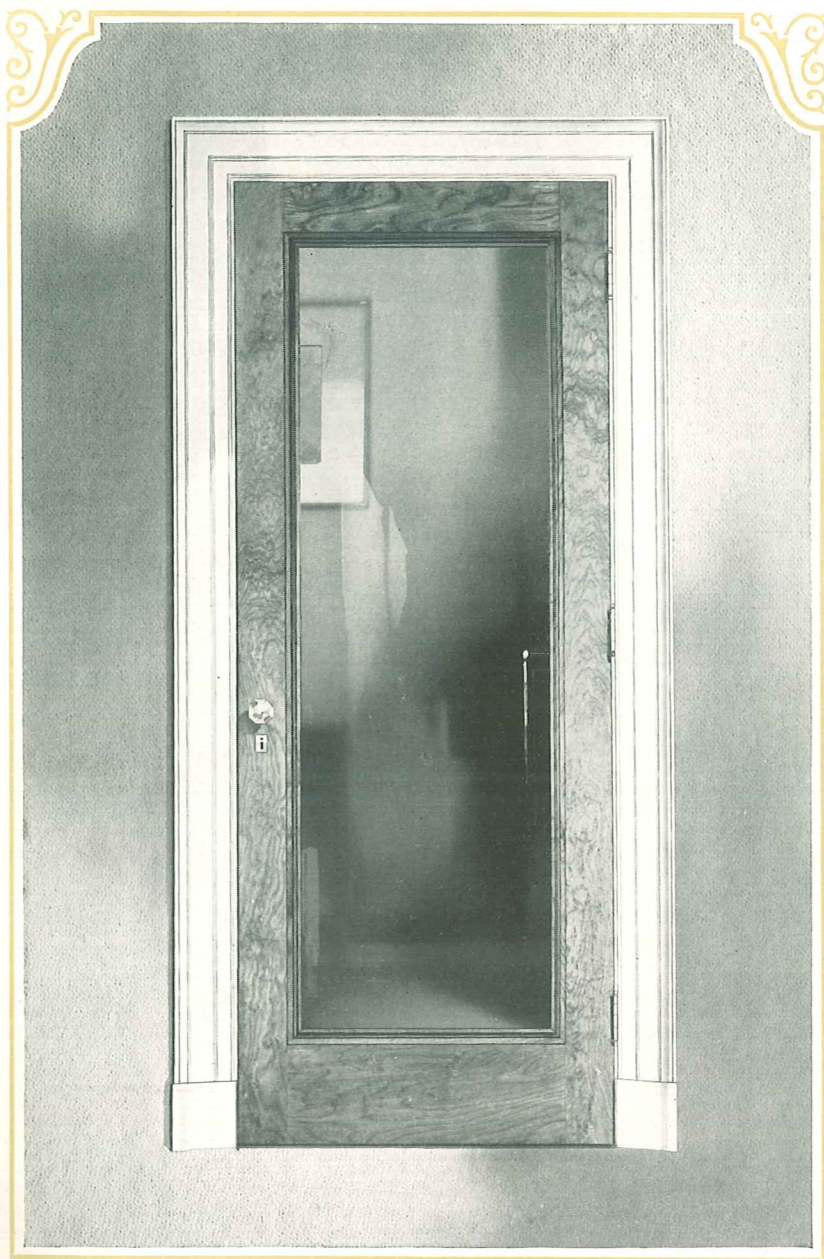
INTERIOR DOOR C-3100

THE five-cross-panel door is always a standard, appropriate for any building, and inexpensive. Curtis five-cross-panel doors are distinguished by the same careful selection of lumber and the same construction methods that are used in all Curtis doors.

Door C-3100 is made in White Pine only, with stiles 4 1/4" face in 1 3/8" thickness, and 4 1/8" face in 1 3/4" thickness, in the following sizes:

SIZES	SIZES	SIZES
2' 0" x 6' 0" 1 3/8"	2' 4" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 3/8"
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"
2' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 3/8"	3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	

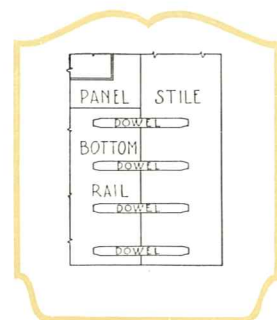
For information regarding existing stocks, shipping points and prices, consult your Woodwork dealer's Curtis Catalog Supplement.



Glued Dowels Form Joint Stronger than Wood Itself



THE stiles and rails (vertical and horizontal members) of Curtis doors are held together by means of hardwood dowels and glue. This section through a lower corner of a Curtis door shows this dowel construction. Both the stiles and rails, after being built up as described on page 10, are put through a machine which bores the holes for the dowels. Hot glue is squirted into the holes and the dowels are set into the rails. A groove in each dowel allows for the escape of air compressed when the dowel is forced in, and at the same time affords glued contact throughout the length of the dowel. When the door is assembled in the automatic clamp, the dowels are forced into their respective bores in the stiles. This construction makes a joint so strong that the wood of the door will give way before the joint comes apart.



INTERIOR DOOR C-3110

SOMEWHERE in every house there should be a full-length mirror—in hall or bedroom or sewing room. The mirror door affords this necessity in its most convenient form. The mirror may be either on the outside or inside of the door, provided only that

care is taken to place it where good light reaches it from the side. Any standard panel arrangement shown in this book, except C-3170, page 15, may be had on the reverse side of this handsome mirror door. Thus it will harmonize with any interior.

Door C-3110 is made in White Pine, Birch and Oak, with stiles 4 1/4-inch face, in the following sizes:

2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 3/4"

2' 4" x 6' 6" 1 3/4"

2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"

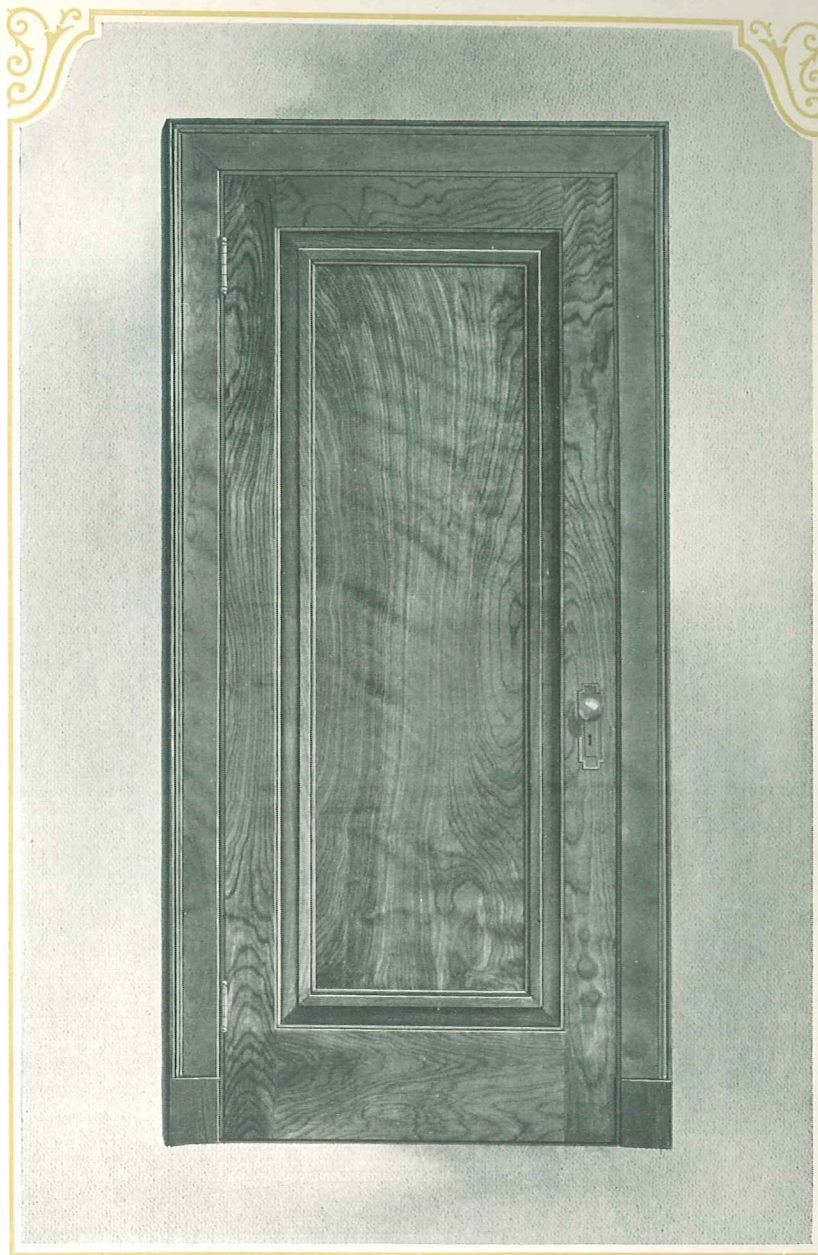
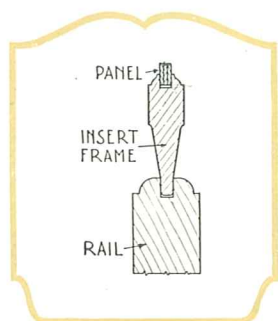
2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 3/4"

The trim shown with Door C-3110 is C-5000; with C-3170, on page 15, Trim C-5150. No hardware is furnished with Curtis doors.

New Curtis Machines Make Perfected Doors



THE diagram below shows the construction of the insert frame in Door C-3170 on this page. Instead of the usual flat surfaces in the insert frame, the Curtis door has a bevel which is much better looking. Notice also that the molding is not a separate applied piece, but is a part of the insert frame itself, so that there is no chance of its coming loose. At the union of the panel and the insert frame—the usual “danger point”—the Curtis door is strengthened by extra thickness of the insert frame which is $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. This is a guarantee against warping. At the corners, the frame is mitered and held firmly with a tapered metal key. Machines and methods hitherto unknown in the woodworking industry were invented and perfected in the Curtis factory to make this thoroughly dependable and beautiful one-panel door.



INTERIOR DOOR C-3170

SINGLE-PANEL doors are always in good taste. This new Curtis door owes its popularity to interesting design and guaranteed lasting qualities, due to perfected construction. It features a molding cut directly on the insert frame, so that it cannot loosen. No

nail holes mar its finished surface. This design forms the basis of a pleasing and practical mirror door. The mirror is applied to the panel within the insert frame, its size being determined by the size of the panel. A mold of pleasing contour holds the mirror in place.

Door C-3170 is made in White Pine with Birch Panels and in all Birch, with stiles $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch face, in the following sizes:

SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 4" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 4" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

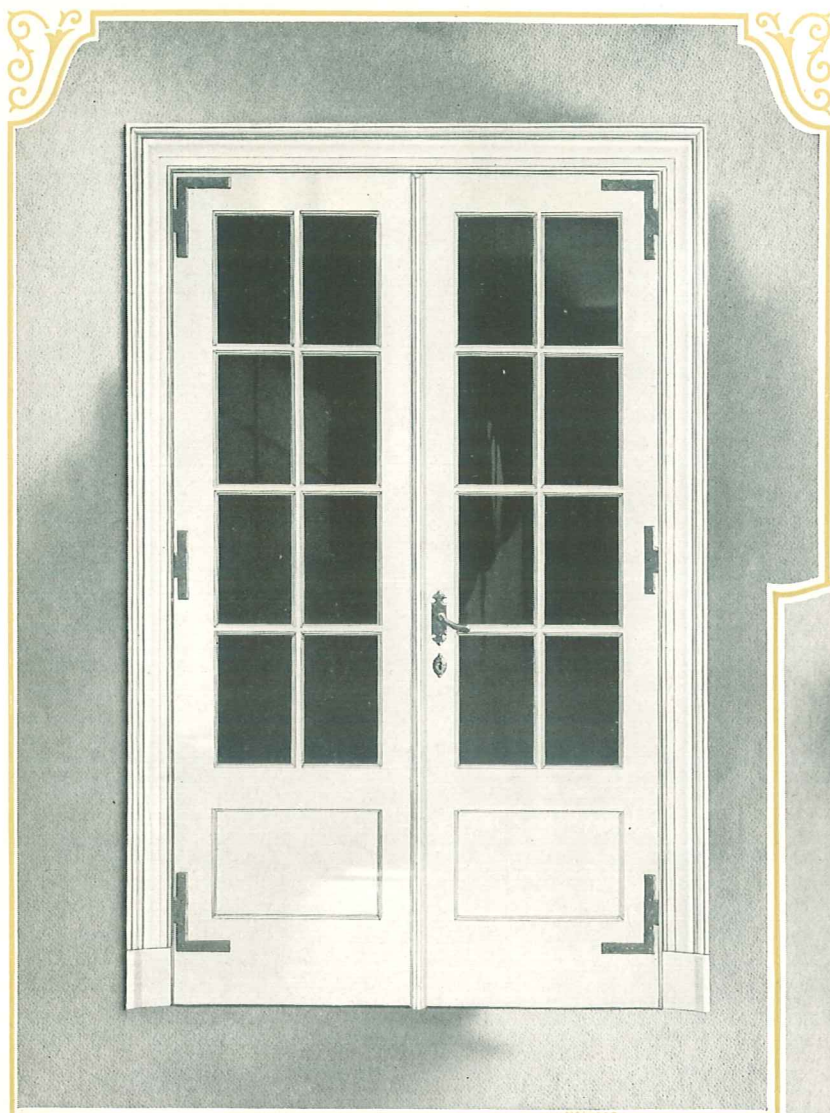
SIZES

2' 6" x 6' 6" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 6" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "

SIZES

2' 8" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{8}$ "
2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

For information regarding existing stocks, shipping points and prices, consult your Woodwork dealer's Curtis Catalog Supplement.



French Doors C-3200

Large Illustration

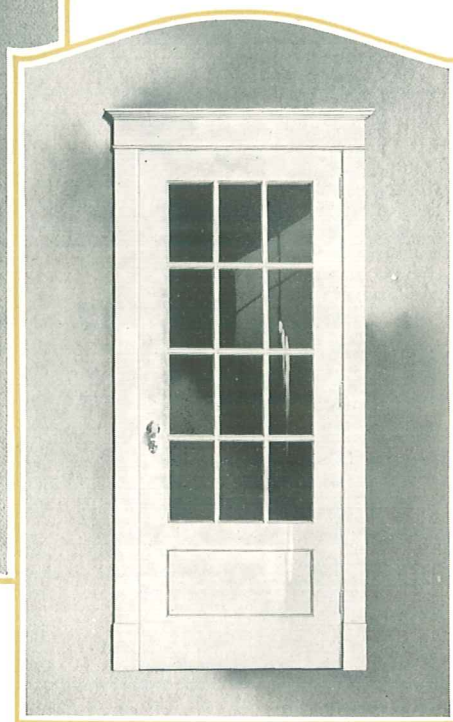
REGARDLESS of their width, each door of this distinctive design has eight lights of glass, the width of each glass light increasing with the width of the door. Astragals must be ordered separately.

French Doors C-3201

Small Illustration



FRENCH doors are often used to advantage singly as well as in pairs, and add greatly to the pleasantness of the home interior. These are interesting of themselves and do not require draping unless desired. When used in pairs, Design C-3201 provides openings five feet and five feet four inches wide.



FRENCH DOORS

FRENCH doors have been called "the windows of the interior." They make an ideal opening between the hall or the living room and the rooms adjoining them. Such doors afford privacy in the living portion of the house without darkening the interior.

French Doors C-3200 are made in White Pine only, with stiles 3 7/8-inch face, in the following sizes:

SIZES, PER PAIR

4' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"
4' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/8"
5' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"
5' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/8"

SIZES, PER PAIR

4' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"
4' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/4"
5' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"
5' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/4"

The bottom panel is an interesting feature of the design of these French doors. In addition to its distinctive appearance, it has the practical advantage that where draperies are used they do not reach the floor, and are therefore more easily kept clean and in order.

Door C-3201 is made in White Pine only, with stiles 4 1/4-inch face, in the following sizes:

SIZES

2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"
2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"

SIZES

2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"
2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"

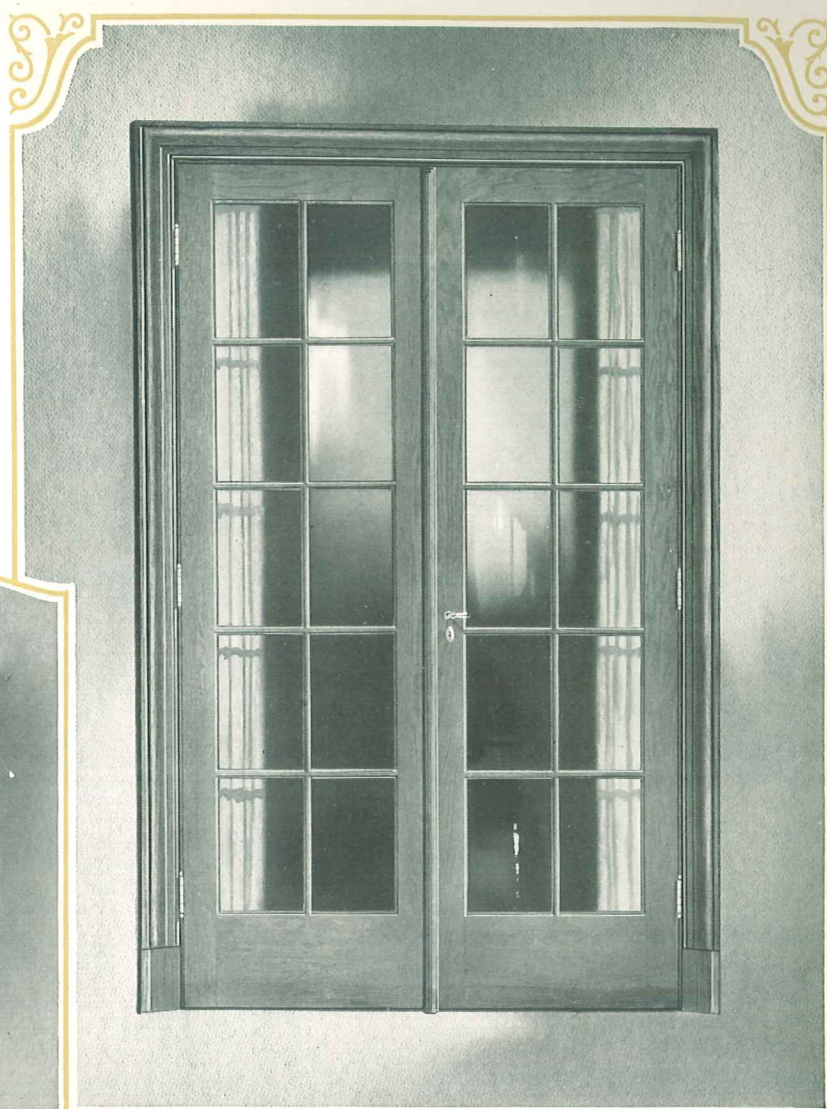
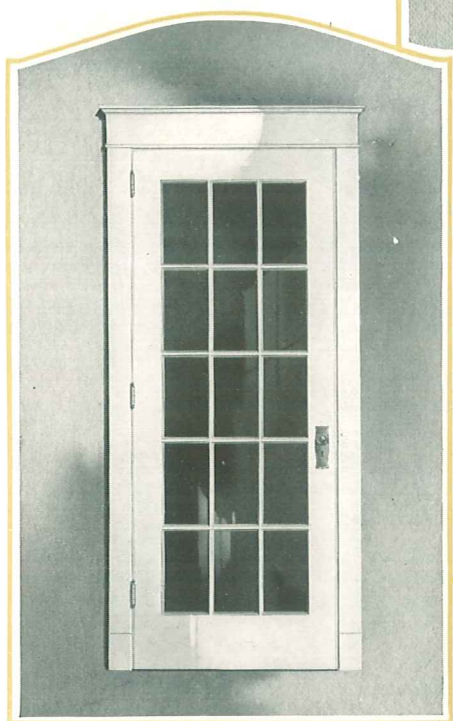
French Doors C-3200 are shown with Casing C-5205 and Backband C-5251; Door C-3201 with Trim C-5400. On page 17, French Doors, C-3210, are shown with Trim C-5200 and Door C-3211 with Trim C-5300.

French Doors C-3211

Small Illustration



IN either width, Door C-3211 has fifteen lights, in three vertical rows. When used in pairs, openings five feet and five feet four inches wide are produced. Neat ovolo molding and clear glass make Curtis French doors a real part of the home furnishings. These doors may be used singly or in pairs. They are almost indispensable for sun-rooms, and are effective when used at each side of a fireplace.



French Doors C-3210

Large Illustration

NARROW stiles and small division bars impart grace to this design. In a four-foot opening, each door has ten lights, two rows wide; in a five-foot opening, fifteen lights, three rows wide. Astragals must be ordered separately.

FRENCH DOORS

WIDE openings lend a sense of greater space in a house, by disclosing longer vistas and affording additional light. French doors are the most favored means of finishing these wide openings. When well proportioned and divided into satisfying smaller

panes, as in these Curtis doors, French doors are in themselves very decorative, so that drapery is not required unless preferred. Carefully selected glass enhances the good appearance of Curtis doors. A detail of a division bar of a Curtis glazed door appears on page 18.

French Doors C-3210 are made in White Pine in 1 3/8- and 1 3/4-inch and in Birch and Oak in 1 3/4-inch thickness only, with stiles 3 3/8-inch face, in the following sizes:

SIZES
4' 0" x 6' 8"
4' 0" x 7' 0"

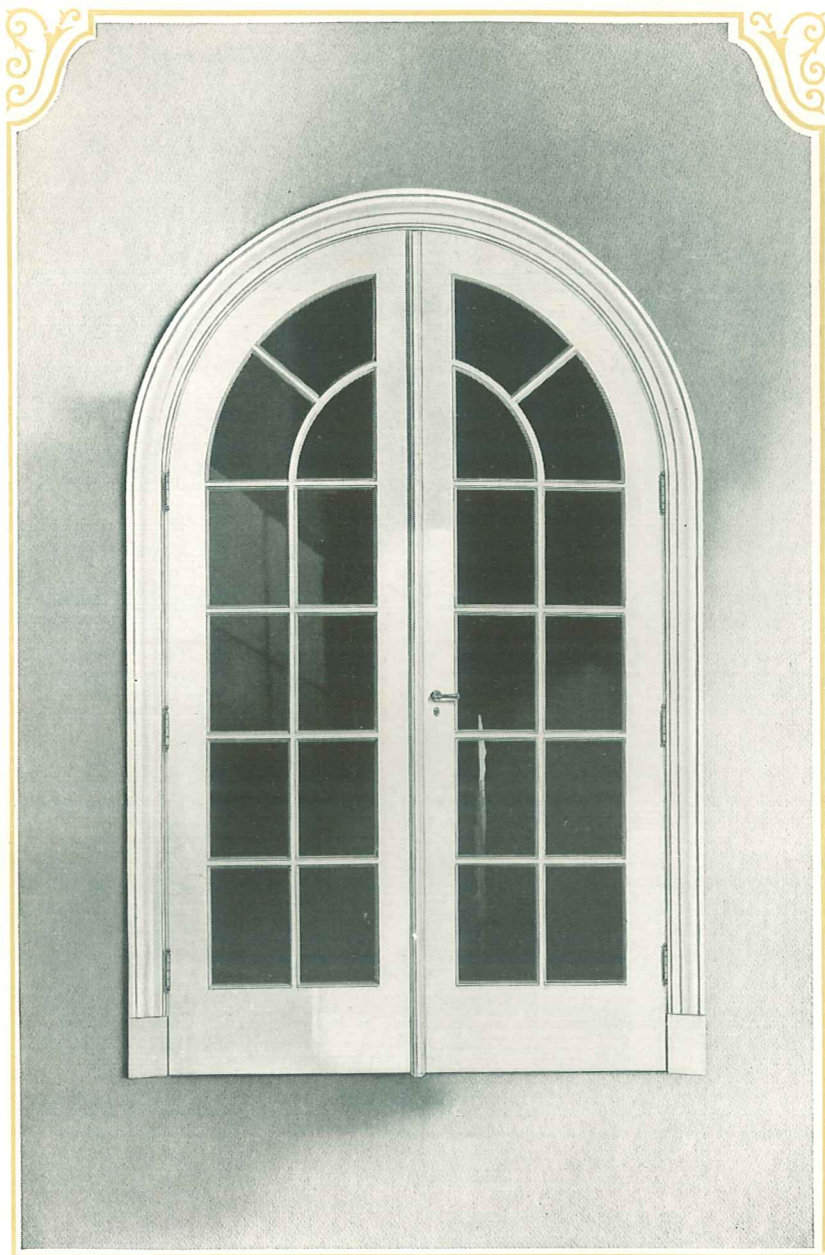
SIZES
5' 0" x 6' 8"
5' 0" x 7' 0"

SIZES
2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"
2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"

Door C-3211 is made in White Pine only, with stiles 4 1/4-inch face, in the following sizes:

SIZES
2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"
2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"

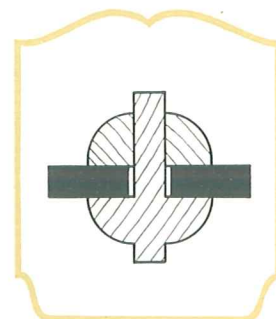
For information regarding existing stocks, shipping points and prices, consult your Woodwork dealer's Curtis Catalog Supplement.



A Real Part of Home Furnishings



ONE of the important contributing factors to the beauty of a glass door are the bars which divide the panes of glass. Below is a cross section through these bars in a Curtis French door. From either side of the door, these wood division bars appear the same. Each one consists of three pieces of the shapes shown, which hold the glass securely in place. The space left between the glass and the division bar decreases chances of breakage. Horizontal, vertical and curved dividing bars are all of the same kind, carrying out the door design effectively. It is noteworthy that the face of every bar, on both sides of the door, is flush with the face of the stiles and rails. This gives a Curtis glass door an unusually handsome appearance. Small panes are more pleasing for doors, windows and cabinet work than large single sheets, particularly when an attractive wood molding of this kind is used to form the pattern.



FRENCH DOORS C-3212

AN unusual and attractive design of French doors is this, in which the pair is arched in a perfect half circle. These harmonize especially well with such types of building as the Spanish, where round-topped openings are frequently used. They lend a new and "dif-

ferent" touch that is most effective. To insure a door that will not pull out of shape, the curved stiles and glass division bars are made with highly specialized machines, requiring an expertness in operation and precision of workmanship in assembly.

French Doors C-3212 are made in White Pine only, with stiles 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch face, in the following sizes:

4' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

4' 0" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

5' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

5' 0" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

Astragals must be ordered separately.

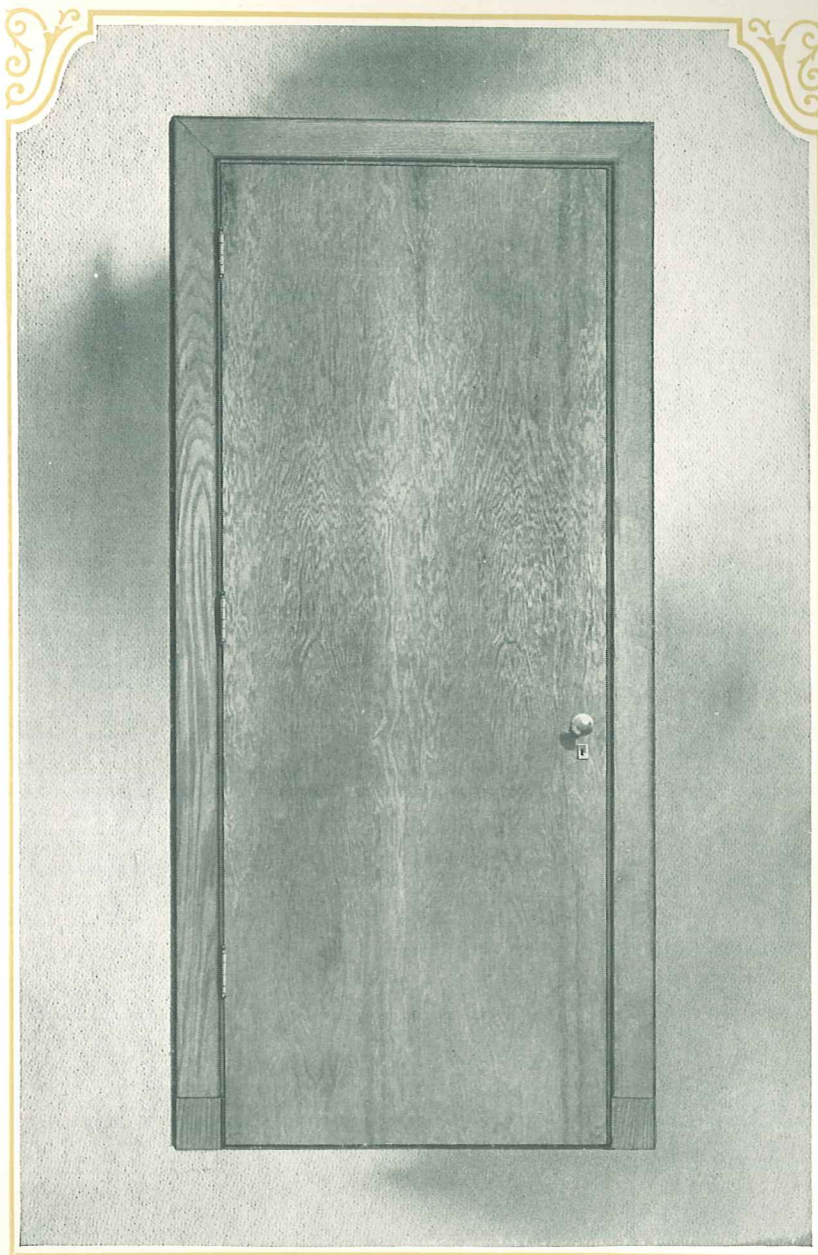
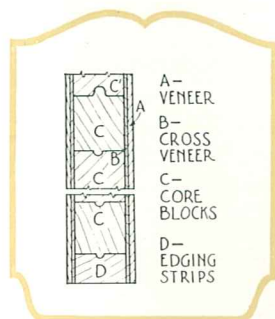
Door C-3212 above is shown with Trim C-5200. Door C-3530, on page 19, is shown with Casing C-5305. No hardware is furnished with Curtis doors.

Five-Ply Slab Doors Are Handsome and Sturdy



INSTEAD of being hewed from a solid block of wood, as it appears to be, a slab door is built up with a "core" of softwood blocks. On each edge of the door is a stile built up of core blocks with a hardwood edge strip. There are also hardwood edge strips at the top and bottom of the door. The space between the stiles is filled in with horizontal cross-rails of equal width, tongued and grooved together. These rails are themselves built up of softwood core blocks, tongued and grooved together, as indicated by the joint between core blocks C and C'. Each cross-rail is stub-tenoned into the stiles, and in addition is doweled into the stiles with three dowels at each end.

On each side of this core, two layers of veneer are applied—the cross banding $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and the face veneer $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. Curtis water-proof glue used in making Curtis doors has exceptionally high adhesive strength and will not loosen even under excessive moisture. Neither will it work through the veneer and stain the surface.



INTERIOR DOOR C-3530

SLAB doors have long been a favorite type with many homebuilders. No door displays to better advantage the natural beauty of the grain of such hardwoods as oak or birch, always at its best in veneering. A door of solid hardwood would not be practical in

service and would be prohibitively expensive, if not absolutely impossible of manufacture. By means of veneering, beautiful effects are secured in Curtis slab doors. Usually face-veneer is of one piece. If more than one, the pieces are carefully matched for color and grain.

Door C-3530 is made in Birch and Oak, in the following sizes:

SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

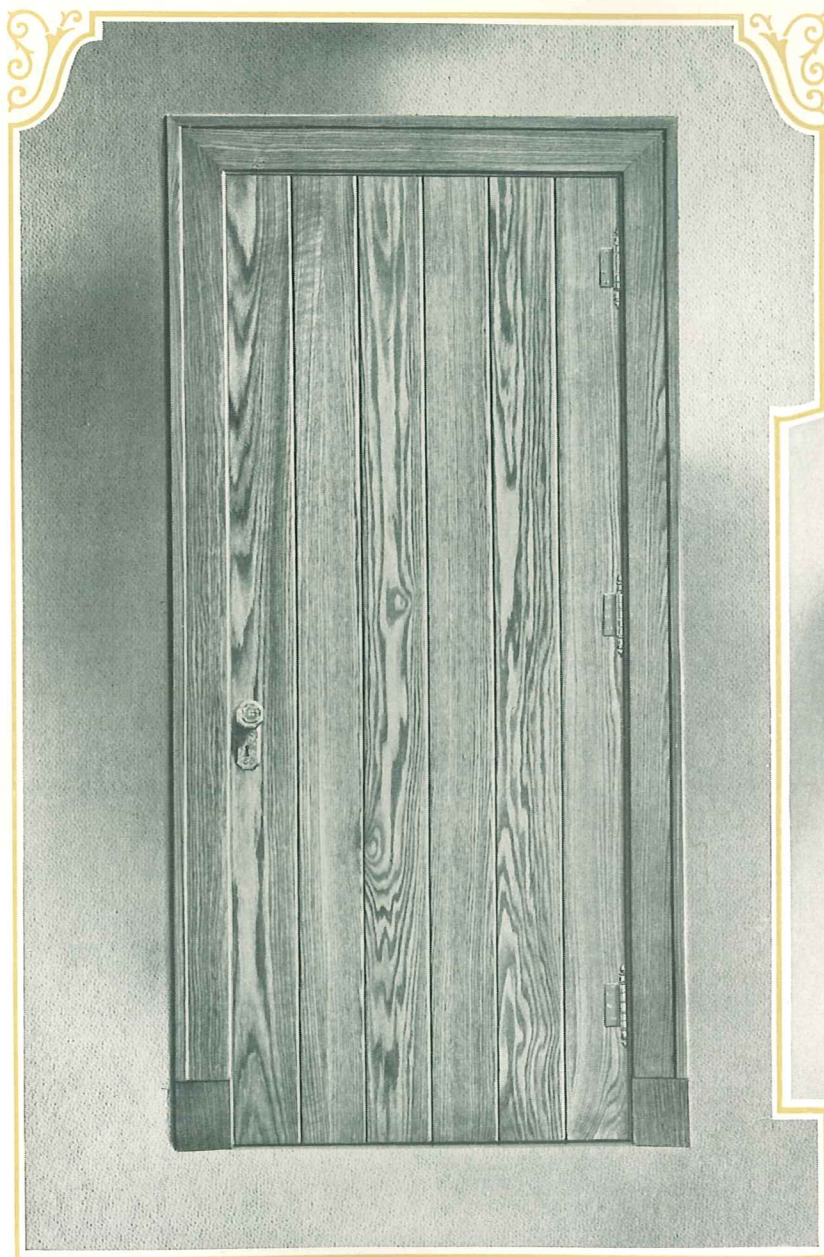
SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES

3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

For information regarding existing stocks, shipping points and prices, consult your Woodwork dealer's Curtis Catalog Supplement.

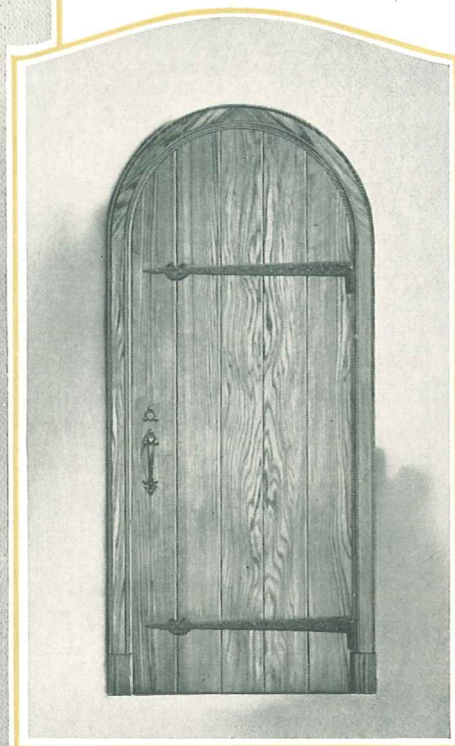


Interior Door C-3532

Small Illustration



FOR the house which has arched openings and circle top windows, the plank door can also be had with round top, to carry out the harmonious interior arrangement. The



curved edge is covered with a strip to show the same wood as the face of the door. Round top doors take somewhat longer for delivery than square top doors.

INTERIOR DOOR C-3531

Large Illustration

IN some early English and Spanish type homes, the door which appears to be of rough planks nailed together gives just the quaint and primitive effect that is needed. Curtis V-joint slab doors, the Curtis version of plank doors, follow the same construction

practice as Door C-3530, page 19, except that the face-veneers are $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Into this veneer the grooves are cut. The number of "planks" varies with the width of the door, the width of each "plank" being approximately six inches in all cases.

Door C-3531 is made in White Pine and Oak, in the following sizes:

SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 6" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES

2' 8" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

SIZES

3' 0" x 6' 8" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "
3' 0" x 7' 0" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

*With Door C-3531 the trim shown is composed of Casing C-5305 and Backband C-5351;
Door C-3532 has Casing C-5012 and Molding C-5089.*

Good Woodwork Deserves Good Care

WHEN Curtis Woodwork is shipped from the factory, it is as well made for beauty and for durability as it is possible to make woodwork. But like other fine furniture, if it is not properly handled, properly finished, and properly cared for after it leaves the factory, it will be damaged in appearance or service.

Woodwork, as its name implies, is made of wood, and wood is the only building material that *grows*. No two pieces are exactly alike. This very variation is one of its charms. Another characteristic of wood is that it is affected by changes of temperature and moisture more than almost any other building material. For that reason, it must be protected against extremes of heat and moisture from the time the tree is felled—during the time it is in the factory, while it is in storage, in transit, in the hands of your painter, and even during the years that it is in your home.

The Curtis Companies Do Their Share

In every phase of the construction of Curtis Woodwork, this susceptibility to atmospheric conditions is taken into account, to minimize (as far as it is possible to do so in the construction process) the chances that your woodwork will ever "go wrong." For instance, during the entire process of manufacture, a moisture content of approximately six per cent is maintained in the lumber. This has been established scientifically as the correct degree for perfect results under normal atmospheric conditions. Temperature and humidity throughout the factory are also carefully regulated.

Your Dealer Does His Share

If stored in a damp place, or delivered to your building before the plaster is dry, wood naturally absorbs excess moisture, and there is a possibility that it may warp, so that joints open up, or panels may swell or crack, spoiling the appearance and the service of the article. Your dealer therefore takes pains to keep his storage place dry, and not to deliver your woodwork until the building is seasoned.

Your Workmen Do Their Share

During the construction of your house, it is important that all doors—especially closet doors—should be left open, so that the air can circulate and become the same on both sides of the door. Occasionally, you may find an outside door that has warped or twisted slightly because the atmospheric conditions are not the same inside the house as outside. Under ordinary conditions, the door will return to its proper shape about a month after fires are discontinued in the spring, and seldom causes the same trouble a second year. Windows or doors which stick should not be planed off to fit until they have had a sufficient time to season.

Your Decorator Does His Share

Paint or other finish affords a protective covering to woodwork, and a suitable priming coat is therefore applied as soon as it is delivered to the job. The careful painter also paints the ends and backs of trim and built-in furniture, and the edges of doors, with a mixture of white lead and oil, to retard absorption of moisture from air or plaster.

Good finish not only contributes greatly to the beauty of good woodwork, but protects it against wear and deterioration. A thorough workman chooses the right finish for each particular requirement and applies it properly. It is also less expensive and more satisfactory to renew the finish before it wears through to the wood, than to renew parts of the woodwork itself.

The Homeowner's Share

The homeowner, too, has a responsibility in the care of woodwork. All the time that you live in your house, the humidity (the moisture content of the air) should be kept at the proper degree. Otherwise, when the air is too hot and dry, moisture is drawn from the wood of your woodwork and furniture, and from the glue joints, tending to make it come apart; and when the air is too damp, the wood absorbs moisture, tending to make it swell or warp. Especially when artificial heat is in use, the air of homes is often much too dry.

The ideal atmospheric condition would be that of a clear summer day. This is, scientifically, a temperature of sixty-eight to seventy degrees, with a relative humidity of fifty-five per cent. There are instruments called hygrometers for determining humidity. These are not expensive—certainly less costly than one ruined door.

When the hygrometer shows that the air has a humidity less than fifty-five per cent, there are several ways to remedy this, depending to a great extent on the kind of heating system used. It is almost always in winter that extra moisture is needed. For a hot air direct heat unit, a water pan in connection with the furnace will send vaporized air into the rooms through the hot air pipes. Where radiators are used—in hot water, steam or vapor heat—the simplest method is to place humidifiers or water pans on the top or side of each radiator, filling them regularly. There are various styles of these, many of which are attractive additions to the furnishing.

Whatever the device, it should evaporate not less than one gallon of water per room each twenty-four hours. Your heating contractor will gladly tell you of other systems and explain the merits of each. Adopt the one best suited to your own needs, and use it consistently.

Curtis Woodwork is good woodwork. With proper care, it will be a source of pride and satisfaction as long as your home endures. Good woodwork deserves good care.

THIS BOOKLET covers only one section of the complete line of Curtis Woodwork. Many other items of finish are required for building a house. To select these, consult other sections of this Curtis Catalog No. 500, as follows:

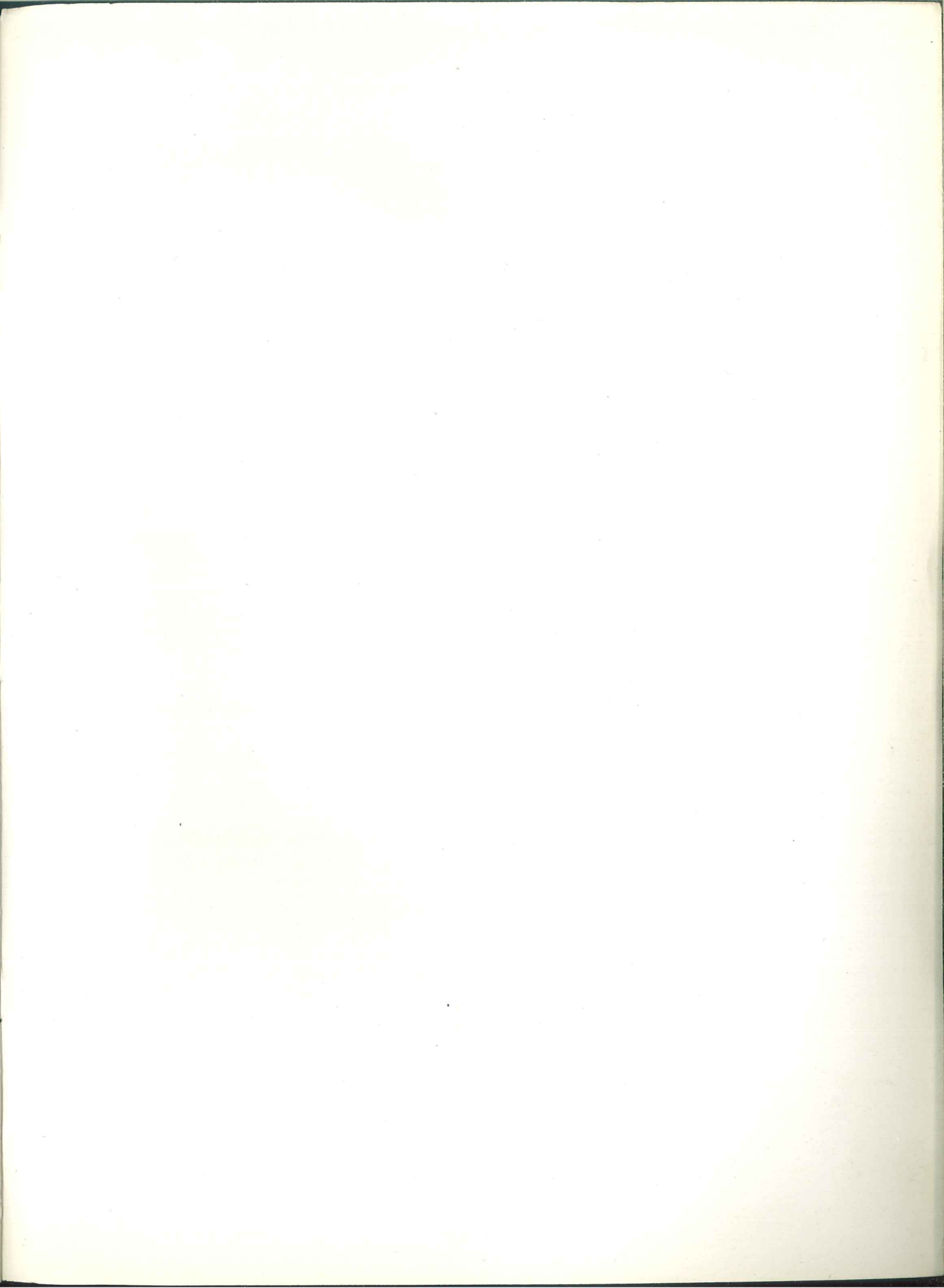
CURTIS ENTRANCES AND EXTERIOR DOORS
CURTIS CABINET AND STAIR WORK
CURTIS FRAMES AND EXTERIOR WOODWORK
CURTIS MOLDINGS AND TRIM
CURTIS WINDOWS



Where to Buy Curtis Woodwork

TO purchase Curtis Woodwork, go to the woodwork dealer in your own locality, or to your lumber dealer. In most localities east of the Rockies, there is a Curtis dealer who can give you complete information, including prices, shipping point and time of delivery. In larger cities, especially, there are Curtis dealers who have many items of Curtis Woodwork in their own stock and on display in their display rooms, so that you may see the actual woodwork you are buying.

If you do not have a regular dealer, write us for the name of the nearest dealer who sells Curtis Woodwork.



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